In the Claims:

1. (Original) A method for diminishing effects of optical defects and deviations during real time use of an optical device, comprising the steps of:

(a) providing an optical rotation device for rotating at least one optical part of the optical device during real time use of the optical device; and

(b) rotating said at least one optical part of the optical device about a rotation axis during real time use of the optical device, by activating and controlling said optical rotation device, thereby spreading and blurring about said rotation axis the optical defects and the deviations present in said at least one optical part of the optical device.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, whereby said at least one optical part of the optical device is selected from the group consisting of the optical device in its entirety, at least one optical assembly of the optical device, and at least one optical element of the optical device.

3. (Original) The method of claim 1, whereby said at least one optical part of the optical device exhibits a property selected from the group consisting of rotation invariance and rotation variance.

4. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein said optical element is selected from the group consisting of a window, a lens, a mirror, and a prism, wherein said lens includes a convex lens and a concave lens, said mirror includes a flat mirror, a part-mirror, and a parabolic mirror, and said prism includes a beam splitter and a dove prism.

5. (Canceled)

6. (Currently Amended) The method of claim [[5]]84, whereby said discontinuous rotation mode features the steps of:

(i) discontinuously rotating said at least one optical part of the device through a full circle of 360 degrees, with a whole number of stops selected from the group consisting of two and greater than two, at spaced angular intervals selected from the group consisting of unequally spaced and equally spaced, whereby at each said stop a new image is produced;

(ii) performing image analysis on each said new image, thereby generating a set of analyzed images; and

(iii) numerically processing said set of analyzed images according to an algorithm, said algorithm including averaging, to produce a single combined image analysis result.

7. (Currently Amended) The method of claim [[5]]84, whereby said continuous rotation mode is selected from the group consisting of asynchronous rotation and synchronous rotation, with respect to exposure time of a peripheral mechanism of the optical device, said peripheral mechanism is selected from the group consisting of a viewing mechanism and a projecting mechanism, said viewing mechanism includes a camera, and said projecting mechanism includes a radiation source.

8. (Original) The method of claim 7, whereby said continuous rotation mode is asynchronous, and whereby said asynchronous rotation with respect to said exposure time of said peripheral mechanism features the step of rotating said at least one optical part of the optical device a number of rotations during said exposure time, said number of rotations is selected from the group consisting of a single rotation, a fraction of said single rotation, and a plurality of said single rotation, thereby spreading and blurring the optical defects and the deviations of said at least one optical part of the optical device over at least a portion of a circle.

9. (Original) The method of claim 7, whereby said continuous rotation mode is synchronous, and whereby said synchronous rotation with respect to said exposure time of said peripheral mechanism features the step of rotating said at least one optical part of the optical device at a constant angular rotation speed such that an exact whole number of rotations are completed during said exposure time of said peripheral mechanism, thereby circularly symmetrically spreading and blurring the optical defects and the deviations of said at least one optical part of the optical device over a full 360 degrees circle, thereby achieving circular symmetry with respect to the optical defects and the deviations of said at least one optical part of the optical device during real time use of the optical device.

10. (Original) The method of claim 9, wherein said exact whole number is one, such that said exactly one rotation is completed during said exposure time of said peripheral mechanism of the optical device.

11. (Original) The method of claim 1, whereby the optical device is a folded optical device selected from the group consisting of a folded optical device for viewing and a folded optical device for projecting.

12. (Canceled)

13. (Currently Amended) The method of claim **[[12]]**85, where, in said optical rotation device, said adjustment mechanism features two sets of at least two screws for horizontally adjusting said position of said column along x-axis direction and along y-axis direction.

14. (Canceled)

15. (Currently Amended) The optical rotation device of claim **[[14]]**86, wherein said ring is selected from the group consisting of metallic flexure and elastic material.

16. (Original) The optical rotation device of claim **[[14]]**86, wherein said actuators are piezo-electric transducers.

17. (Original) A method for simultaneously achieving circular symmetry and diminishing effects of optical defects and deviations during real time use of an optical device, comprising the steps of:

(a) providing an optical rotation device for rotating at least one optical part of the optical device during real time use of the optical device;

(b) aligning an optical axis of said at least one optical part of the optical device with a rotation axis of said at least one optical part of the optical device, causing said at least one optical part of the optical device to be circularly symmetric with respect to said rotation axis; and

(c) rotating said at least one optical part of the optical device about said rotation axis during real time use of the optical device, by activating and controlling said optical rotation device, thereby circularly symmetrically spreading and blurring about said rotation axis the optical defects and the deviations present in said at least one optical part of the optical device.

18. (Original) The method of claim 17, whereby said at least one optical part of the optical device is selected from the group consisting of the optical device in its entirety, at least one optical assembly of the optical device, and at least one optical element of the optical device.

19. (Original) The method of claim 17, whereby said at least one optical part of the optical device exhibits a property selected from the group consisting of rotation invariance and rotation variance.

20. (Original) The method of claim 18, wherein said optical element is selected from the group consisting of a window, a lens, a mirror, and a prism, wherein said lens includes a convex lens and a concave lens, said mirror includes a flat mirror and a parabolic mirror, and said prism includes a beam splitter and a dove prism.

21. (Original) The method of claim 17, whereby the step of aligning said optical axis of said at least one optical part of the optical device with said rotation axis is temporally performed selected from the group consisting of before said rotation, during said rotation, and, before and during said rotation, of said at least one optical part of the optical device.

22. (Original) The method of claim 17, wherein the step of aligning said optical axis of said at least one optical part with said rotation axis of the optical rotation device further include s:

(a) holding the at least one optical part by a peripheral structure of the at least one optical part, at two or more points along said peripheral structure, wherein points of projection on the optical axis of said two or more points are separated by corresponding distances along the optical axis; and

(b) moving said peripheral structure held by said two or more points, such that each of said points of projection on the optical axis is moved towards the rotation axis, such that the optical axis of the at least one optical part of the optical device becomes aligned and coincident with the rotation axis of the optical rotation device.

23. (Original) The method of claim 17, whereby the step of rotating said at least one optical part of the optical device is effected according to two rotation parameters, said two rotation parameters are rotation mode and rotation speed, said rotation mode is selected from the group consisting of discontinuous rotation and continuous rotation.

24. (Original) The method of claim 23, whereby said discontinuous rotation mode features the steps of:

(i) discontinuously rotating said at least one optical part of the device through a full circle of 360 degrees, with a whole number of stops selected from the group consisting of two and greater than two, at spaced angular intervals selected from the group consisting of unequally spaced and equally spaced, whereby at each said stop a new image is produced;

(ii) performing image analysis on each said new image, thereby generating a set of analyzed images; and

(iii) numerically processing said set of analyzed images according to an algorithm, said algorithm including averaging, to produce a single combined image analysis result.

25. (Original) The method of claim 23, whereby said continuous rotation mode is selected from the group consisting of asynchronous rotation and synchronous rotation, with respect to exposure time of a peripheral mechanism of the optical device, said peripheral mechanism is selected from the group consisting of a viewing mechanism and a projecting mechanism, said viewing mechanism includes a camera, and said projecting mechanism includes a radiation source.

26. (Original) The method of claim 25, whereby said asynchronous rotation with respect to said exposure time of said peripheral mechanism features the step of rotating said at least one optical part of the optical device a number of rotations during

said exposure time, said number of rotations is selected from the group consisting of a single rotation, a fraction of said single rotation, and a plurality of said single rotation, thereby spreading and blurring the optical defects and the deviations of said at least one optical part of the optical device over at least a portion of a circle.

27. (Original) The method of claim 25, whereby said synchronous rotation with respect to said exposure time of said peripheral mechanism features the step of rotating said at least one optical part of the optical device at a constant angular rotation speed such that an exact whole number of rotations are completed during said exposure time of said peripheral mechanism, thereby circularly symmetrically spreading and blurring the optical defects and the deviations of said at least one optical part of the optical device over a full 360 degrees circle, thereby achieving circular symmetry with respect to the optical defects and the deviations of said at least one optical part of the optical device during real time use of the optical device.

28. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein said exact whole number is one, such that said exactly one rotation is completed during said exposure time of said peripheral mechanism of the optical device.

29. (Original) The method of claim 17, whereby the optical device is a folded optical device selected from the group consisting of a folded optical device for viewing and a folded optical device for projecting.

30. (Original) The method of claim 17, wherein said optical rotation device comprises:

(i) a column for containing said at least one optical part of the optical device;

(ii) a sleeve functioning as a mount for holding said column;

(iii) a rotation mechanism for enabling rotation of said sleeve;

(iv) a rotation mechanism housing for housing said rotation mechanism;

(v) a motor for actuating rotation of said sleeve;

(vi) a transmission for enabling said motor to effect rotation of said sleeve; and

(vii) an adjustment mechanism for adjusting a position of said column relative to said sleeve.

31. (Original) The method of claim 30, where, in said optical rotation device, said adjustment mechanism features two sets of at least two screws for horizontally adjusting said position of said column along x-axis direction and along y-axis direction.

32. (Original) The method of claim 17, wherein said optical rotation device comprises:

(i) a column for containing said at least one optical part of the optical device;

(ii) a sleeve functioning as a mount for holding said column;

(iii) a ring for providing slight freedom of movement required to align said column with respect to said sleeve;

(iv) a main rotation mechanism for enabling rotation of said sleeve;

(v) a main rotation mechanism housing for housing said main rotation mechanism;

(vi) a motor for actuating rotation of said sleeve;

(vii) a transmission for enabling said motor to effect rotation of said sleeve;

(viii) two self-aligned rotation mechanisms positioned at either side of said main rotation mechanism;

(ix) pre-loaded flexures for mounting, holding, and moving said two self-aligned rotation mechanisms; and

(x) two sets of actuators for actuating said pre-loaded flexures.

33. (Original) The optical rotation device of claim 32, wherein said ring is selected from the group consisting of metallic flexure and elastic material.

34. (Original) The optical rotation device of claim 32, wherein said actuators are piezo-electric transducers.

35. (Original) A method for aligning the optical axis of at least one optical part of an optical device with a rotation axis of an optical rotation device used for rotating the at least one optical part of the optical device, comprising:

(a) holding the at least one optical part by a peripheral structure of the at least one optical part, at two or more points along said peripheral structure, wherein points of projection on the optical axis of said two or more points are separated by corresponding distances along the optical axis; and

(b) moving said peripheral structure held by said two or more points, such that each of said points of projection on the optical axis is moved towards the rotation axis, such that the optical axis of the at least one optical part of the optical device becomes aligned and coincident with the rotation axis of the optical rotation device.

36. (Original) The method of claim 35, whereby the optical device is a folded optical device selected from the group consisting of a folded optical device for viewing and a folded optical device for projecting.

37. (Original) A method for diminishing effects of optical defects and deviations during real time use of an optical device, the optical device including a light source, comprising the steps of:

(a) including at least one rotation variant optical element in the optical device, such that the light source generates light rays passing through said at least one rotation variant optical element;

(b) providing an optical rotation device for rotating said at least one rotation variant optical element during real time use of the optical device; and

(c) rotating said at least one rotation variant optical element about a rotation axis during real time use of the optical device, by activating and controlling said optical rotation device, thereby spreading and blurring about said rotation axis the optical defects and the deviations present in said light rays of the light source passing through said at least one rotation variant optical element.

38. (Canceled)

39. (Original) The method of claim 37, whereby the step of rotating said at least one rotation variant optical element of the optical device is effected according to two rotation parameters, said two rotation parameters are rotation mode and rotation speed, said rotation mode is selected from the group consisting of discontinuous rotation and continuous rotation.

40. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 37, further comprising the step of:

([[c]]d) aligning a position of at least one of said at least one rotation variant optical element with respect to said rotation axis, such that a high level of uniformity is achieved among said light rays of the light source, thereby diminishing the optical defects and deviations present in said light rays of the light source passing through said at least one rotation variant optical element.

41. (Original) The method of claim 40, whereby the step of aligning said position of each of said at least one rotation variant optical element with said rotation axis is temporally performed selected from the group consisting of before said rotation, during said rotation, and, before and during said rotation, of said at least one rotation variant optical element.

42. (Original) The method of claim 37, whereby the optical device is a folded optical device selected from the group consisting of a folded optical device for viewing and a folded optical device for projecting.

43-52. (Canceled)

53. (Original) A method for stabilizing the position of an optical axis of an optical device, comprising:

(a) providing an optical rotation device for rotating at least one optical part of the optical device during real time use of the optical device;

(b) providing a mechanism for aligning the optical axis of said at least one optical part of the optical device with a rotation axis of said at least one optical part of the optical device;

(c) aligning the optical axis of said at least one optical part of the optical device with said rotation axis; and

(d) rotating said at least one optical part of the optical device about said rotation axis during real time use of the optical device, by activating and controlling said optical rotation device, thereby producing a gyro effect for stabilizing the position of the optical axis of said at least one optical part of the optical device.

54. (Original) The method of claim 53, whereby said at least one optical part of the optical device is selected from the group consisting of the optical device in its entirety, at least one optical assembly of the optical device, and at least one optical element of the optical device.

55-68. (Canceled)

69. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein said at least one optical part of the optical device is rotated by at least about 90 degrees.

70. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein said at least one optical part of the optical device is rotated by at least about 180 degrees.

71. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein said at least one optical part of the optical device is rotated by at least about 360 degrees.

72. (Original) The method of claim 37, wherein said at least one rotation variant optical element is rotated by at least about 90 degrees.

73. (Original) The method of claim 37, wherein said at least one rotation variant optical element is rotated by at least about 180 degrees.

74. (Original) The method of claim 37, wherein said at least one rotation variant optical element is rotated by at least about 360 degrees.

75. (Original) A method for diminishing effects of optical defects and deviations during real time use of an optical device, comprising the steps of:

(a) providing an optical rotation device for rotating at least one optical part of the optical device during real time use of the optical device; and

(b) rotating said at least one optical part of the optical device about a rotation axis during real time use of the optical device, by activating and controlling said optical rotation device, thereby spreading and blurring about said rotation axis the optical defects and the deviations present in said at least one optical part of the optical device;

whereby the step of rotating said at least one optical part of the optical device is effected according to two rotation parameters, said two rotation parameters are rotation mode and rotation speed, said rotation mode is selected from the group consisting of discontinuous rotation and continuous rotation, said discontinuous rotation mode featuring the steps of:

(i) discontinuously rotating said at least one optical part of the device through a full circle of 360 degrees, with a whole number of stops selected from the group consisting of two and greater than two, at spaced angular intervals selected from the group consisting of unequally spaced and equally spaced, whereby at each said stop a new image is produced;

(ii) performing image analysis on each said new image, thereby generating a set of analyzed images; and

(iii) numerically processing said set of analyzed images according to an algorithm, said algorithm including averaging, to produce a single combined image analysis result.

76. (Original) A method for diminishing effects of optical defects and deviations during real time use of an optical device, comprising the steps of:

(a) providing an optical rotation device for rotating at least one optical part

of the optical device during real time use of the optical device; and

(b) rotating said at least one optical part of the optical device about a rotation axis during real time use of the optical device, by activating and controlling said optical rotation device, thereby spreading and blurring about said rotation axis the optical defects and the deviations present in said at least one optical part of the optical device;

whereby the step of rotating said at least one optical part of the optical device is effected according to two rotation parameters, said two rotation parameters are rotation mode and rotation speed, said rotation mode is selected from the group consisting of discontinuous rotation and continuous rotation, with respect to exposure time of a peripheral mechanism of the optical device, said peripheral mechanism is selected from the group consisting of a viewing mechanism and a projecting mechanism, said viewing mechanism includes a camera, said projecting mechanism includes a radiation source, said continuous rotation mode being asynchronous, said asynchronous rotation with respect to said exposure time of said peripheral mechanism featuring the step of rotating said at least one optical part of the optical device a number of rotations during said exposure time, said number of rotations is selected from the group consisting of a single rotation, a fraction of said single rotation, and a plurality of said single rotation, thereby spreading and blurring the optical defects and the deviations of said at least one optical part of the optical device over at least a portion of a circle.

77. (Original) A method for diminishing effects of optical defects and deviations during real time use of an optical device, comprising the steps of:

(a) providing an optical rotation device for rotating at least one optical part

of the optical device during real time use of the optical device; and

(b) rotating said at least one optical part of the optical device about a rotation axis during real time use of the optical device, by activating and controlling said optical rotation device, thereby spreading and blurring about said rotation axis the optical defects and the deviations present in said at least one optical part of the optical device;

whereby the step of rotating said at least one optical part of the optical device is effected according to two rotation parameters, said two rotation parameters are rotation mode and rotation speed, said rotation mode is selected from the group consisting of discontinuous rotation and continuous rotation, with respect to exposure time of a peripheral mechanism of the optical device, said peripheral mechanism is selected from the group consisting of a viewing mechanism and a projecting mechanism, said viewing mechanism includes a camera, said projecting mechanism includes a radiation source, said continuous rotation mode being synchronous, said synchronous rotation with respect to said exposure time of said peripheral mechanism featuring the step of rotating said at least one optical part of the optical device at a constant angular rotation speed such that an exact whole number of rotations are completed during said exposure time of said peripheral mechanism, thereby circularly symmetrically spreading and blurring the optical defects and the deviations of said at least one optical part of the optical device over a full 360 degrees circle, thereby achieving circular symmetry with respect to the optical defects and the deviations of said at least one optical part of the optical device during real time use of the optical device.

78. (Original) A method for diminishing effects of optical defects and deviations during real time use of an optical device, comprising the steps of:

(a) providing an optical rotation device for rotating at least one optical part of the optical device during real time use of the optical device; and

(b) rotating said at least one optical part of the optical device about a rotation axis during real time use of the optical device, by activating and controlling said optical rotation device, thereby spreading and blurring about said rotation axis the optical defects and the deviations present in said at least one optical part of the optical device;

whereby the optical device is a folded optical device selected from the group consisting of a folded optical device for viewing and a folded optical device for projecting.

79. (Original) A method for diminishing effects of optical defects and deviations during real time use of an optical device, comprising the steps of:

(a) providing an optical rotation device for rotating at least one optical part of the optical device during real time use of the optical device, said optical rotation device comprising:

(i) a column for containing at least one optical part of the optical device,

(ii) a mount for holding said column, said mount including a sleeve,

(iii) a rotation mechanism for enabling rotation of said mount,

(iv) a rotation mechanism housing for housing said rotation mechanism,

(v) a motor for actuating rotation of said mount,

(vi) a transmission for enabling said motor to effect rotation of said mount, and

(vii) an adjustment mechanism for adjusting a position of said column relative to said mount; and

(b) rotating said at least one optical part of the optical device about a rotation axis during real time use of the optical device, by activating and controlling said optical rotation device, thereby spreading and blurring about said rotation axis the optical defects and the deviations present in said at least one optical part of the optical device.

80. (Original) A method for diminishing effects of optical defects and deviations during real time use of an optical device, comprising the steps of:

(a) providing an optical rotation device for rotating at least one optical part of the optical device during real time use of the optical device, said optical rotation device comprising:

(i) a column for containing the at least one optical part of the optical device,

(ii) a mount for holding said column, said mount including a sleeve,

(iii) a ring for providing slight freedom of movement required to align said column with respect to said mount,

(iv) a main rotation mechanism for enabling rotation of said mount,

(v) a main rotation mechanism housing for housing said main rotation mechanism,

(vi) a motor for actuating rotation of said mount,

(vii) a transmission for enabling said motor to effect rotation of said mount,

(viii) two self-aligned rotation mechanisms positioned at either side of said main rotation mechanism,

(ix) pre-loaded flexures for mounting, holding, and moving said two self-aligned rotation mechanisms, and

(x) two sets of actuators for actuating said pre-loaded flexures; and

(b) rotating said at least one optical part of the optical device about a rotation axis during real time use of the optical device, by activating and controlling said optical rotation device, thereby spreading and blurring about said rotation axis the optical defects and the deviations present in said at least one optical part of the optical device.

81. (Original) A method for diminishing effects of optical defects and deviations during real time use of an optical device, the optical device including a light source, comprising the steps of:

(a) including at least one rotation variant optical element in the optical device, such that the light source generates light rays passing through said at least one rotation variant optical element;

(b) providing an optical rotation device for rotating said at least one rotation variant optical element during real time use of the optical device; and

(c) rotating said at least one rotation variant optical element about a rotation axis during real time use of the optical device, by activating

and controlling said optical rotation device, thereby spreading and blurring about said rotation axis the optical defects and the deviations present in said light rays of the light source passing through said at least one rotation variant optical element;

wherein at least one of said at least one rotation variant optical element is a prism.

82. (Original) A method for diminishing effects of optical defects and deviations during real time use of an optical device, the optical device including a light source, comprising the steps of:

(a) including at least one rotation variant optical element in the optical device, such that the light source generates light rays passing through said at least one rotation variant optical element;

(b) providing an optical rotation device for rotating said at least one rotation variant optical element during real time use of the optical device; and

(c) rotating said at least one rotation variant optical element about a rotation axis during real time use of the optical device, by activating and controlling said optical rotation device, thereby spreading and blurring about said rotation axis the optical defects and the deviations present in said light rays of the light source passing through said at least one rotation variant optical element;

whereby the optical device is a folded optical device selected from the group consisting of a folded optical device for viewing and a folded optical device for projecting.

83. (Original) A method for diminishing effects of optical defects and deviations during real time use of an optical device, the optical device including a light source, comprising the steps of:

(a) including at least one rotation variant optical element in the optical device, such that the light source generates light rays passing through said at least one rotation variant optical element;

(b) providing an optical rotation device for rotating said at least one rotation variant optical element during real time use of the optical device; and

(c) rotating said at least one rotation variant optical element about a rotation axis during real time use of the optical device, by activating and controlling said optical rotation device, thereby spreading and blurring about said rotation axis the optical defects and the deviations present in said light rays of the light source passing through said at least one rotation variant optical element;

wherein at least one of said at least one rotation variant optical element is a dove prism.

84. (New) A method for diminishing effects of optical defects and deviations during real time use of an optical device, comprising the steps of:

(a) providing an optical rotation device for rotating at least one optical part of the optical device during real time use of the optical device; and

(b) rotating said at least one optical part of the optical device about a rotation axis during real time use of the optical device, by activating and controlling said optical rotation device, thereby spreading and

blurring about said rotation axis the optical defects and the deviations present in said at least one optical part of the optical device;

whereby the step of rotating said at least one optical part of the optical device is effected according to two rotation parameters, said two rotation parameters are rotation mode and rotation speed, said rotation mode is selected from the group consisting of discontinuous rotation and continuous rotation.

85. (New) A method for diminishing effects of optical defects and deviations during real time use of an optical device, comprising the steps of:

(a) providing an optical rotation device for rotating at least one optical part of the optical device during real time use of the optical device, said optical rotation device including:

(i) a column for containing said at least one optical part of the optical device,

(ii) a sleeve functioning as a mount for holding said column,

(iii) a rotation mechanism for enabling rotation of said sleeve,

(iv) a rotation mechanism housing for housing said rotation mechanism,

(v) a motor for actuating rotation of said sleeve,

(vi) a transmission for enabling said motor to effect rotation of said sleeve, and

(vii) an adjustment mechanism for adjusting a position of said column relative to said sleeve; and

(b) rotating said at least one optical part of the optical device about a rotation axis during real time use of the optical device, by activating

and controlling said optical rotation device, thereby spreading and blurring about said rotation axis the optical defects and the deviations present in said at least one optical part of the optical device.

86. A method for diminishing effects of optical defects and deviations during real time use of an optical device, comprising the steps of:

(a) providing an optical rotation device for rotating at least one optical part of the optical device during real time use of the optical device, said optical rotation device including:

(i) a column for containing said at least one optical part of the optical device,

(ii) a sleeve functioning as a mount for holding said column,

(iii) a ring for providing slight freedom of movement required to align said column with respect to said sleeve,

(iv) a main rotation mechanism for enabling rotation of said sleeve,

(v) a main rotation mechanism housing for housing said main rotation mechanism,

(vi) a motor for actuating rotation of said sleeve,

(vii) a transmission for enabling said motor to effect rotation of said sleeve,

(viii) two self-aligned rotation mechanisms positioned at either side of said main rotation mechanism,

(ix) pre-loaded flexures for mounting, holding, and moving said two self-aligned rotation mechanisms, and

(x) two sets of actuators for actuating said pre-loaded flexures; and

(b) rotating said at least one optical part of the optical device about a rotation axis during real time use of the optical device, by activating and controlling said optical rotation device, thereby spreading and blurring about said rotation axis the optical defects and the deviations present in said at least one optical part of the optical device.

87. (New) A method for diminishing effects of optical defects and deviations during real time use of an optical device, the optical device including a light source, comprising the steps of:

(a) including at least one prism in the optical device, one of said at least one prism being a dove prism, such that the light source generates light rays passing through said at least one prism;

(b) providing an optical rotation device for rotating said at least one prism during real time use of the optical device; and

(c) rotating said at least one prism about a rotation axis during real time use of the optical device, by activating and controlling said optical rotation device, thereby spreading and blurring about said rotation axis the optical defects and the deviations present in said light rays of the light source passing through said at least one rotation variant optical element.

88. (New) A method for diminishing effects of optical defects and deviations during real time use of an optical device, the optical device including a light source, comprising the steps of:

(a) including at least one rotation variant optical element in the optical device, one of said at least one rotation variant optical element being a

dove prism, such that the light source generates light rays passing through said at least one rotation variant optical element;

(b) providing an optical rotation device for rotating said at least one rotation variant optical element during real time use of the optical device; and

(c) rotating said at least one rotation variant optical element about a rotation axis during real time use of the optical device, by activating and controlling said optical rotation device, thereby spreading and blurring about said rotation axis the optical defects and the deviations present in said light rays of the light source passing through said at least one rotation variant optical element.